

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 17th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Welhemi	About WEDNESDAY, 17th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMOA, RAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 26th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnet	7th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	22nd June, P.M.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £31.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Freight to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 26 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS	25th July	* CEYLAN	26th Nov.
* OUESANT	27th Aug.	* CORSE	11th Jan.
* MALTE	12th Oct.		

No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June
TJIKIN	SHANGHAI	Second half June	JAVA	Second half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	First half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers, carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc. in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consult on Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From 10 to 12 P.M. daily.

EMPEROR FRANCIS' JUBILEE.

SCENE AT THE PALACE OF SCHOENBRUNN.

Vienna, May 7.

Not since the year 1815, when the Vienna Congress brought so many sovereigns and diplomats to the city on the Danube, have so many monarchs been seen here together as to-day, when the German reigning princes assembled to congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph on the sixtieth anniversary of his accession.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, with Prince August William, Princes Victoria Louise, and a suite of 31 persons, arrived from Pola shortly after half-past nine at the station of Meidling, a suburb of Vienna. It was a pleasant surprise for them to find that the Emperor, instead of waiting them at the Penz station, near Schoenbrunn, had come there to welcome his guests 20 minutes earlier. The aged monarch, despite the chilly, showery weather, drove to Meidling station in an open carriage without an overcoat. He looked extremely well, and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the streets, as it was the first time for many weeks that he had appeared in public.

The Kaiser, noticing the Emperor at the platform, hastily jumped down from the coach. The two monarchs embraced and kissed one another several times, then entered the saloon carriage, and the special train proceeded to the splendidly-decorated Penz station, where the archdukes and archduchesses and various dignitaries received the imperial guests. Dr. Luoger, the burgo-master, gave a short address of welcome in the name of the Viennese.

PROCEEDED TO THE PALACE.

The two Emperors slowly made their way to Schoenbrunn through the decorated streets, which were lined by troops of the Vienna garrison. At the entrance to the quadrangle before the palace the Vienna municipality had erected a triumphal arch, and there, too, were immense crowds of sightseers.

Shortly before noon a second procession of no less magnificence arrived at Schoenbrunn from the Imperial Hotel in the city, consisting of the Kings of Saxony and Wurttemberg, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the German grand-dukes, dukes, and princes mentioned in my yesterday's message.

The royalties were at once shown into the Pink Room, where they were immediately joined and greeted by Kaiser William. Then the Emperor Francis, who meanwhile had received the German Emperor and her two children, was informed of the arrival of the princes, and proceeded to the Maria-Antoinette Room to receive them. The Lord Chamberlain, Prince Montenuovo, conducted the Emperor William and the others into the Emperor's presence.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Then, the doors being shut, and no one present but the Sovereigns and the Lord Chamberlain, Kaiser William, in his own name and that of the German princes, warmly congratulated the Emperor, whom he called the Peace Emperor, the faithful ally and friend of the German Empire. He characterised the Emperor as a model ruler, who should be emulated by present and future princes.

After his short address the Kaiser embraced and kissed the Emperor, who, deeply moved, thanked his brother Emperor and the princes for their good wishes and for the pleasure which their visit had afforded him. He expressed the hope that the Austro-German alliance, which aimed truly at pacific ends, would remain unshakable. He also trusted that it would continue to accord with the equally peaceful endeavours of the other Powers.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The scene was one full of pathos, and all present had tears in their eyes. When the Emperor and the German princes had kissed each other on the cheek and conversed for a while, they returned to the Maria-Theresa Room, where they were joined at lunch by the Kaiserin, her children, and the Austrian archdukes and archduchesses.

Soon after two o'clock the German princes and the Kaiser and Kaiserin paid visits to the various members of the Austrian imperial family, and took tea at the German Embassy. Their Majesties also drove to the Imperial vault to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Empress Elizabeth.

At seven o'clock the foreign guests, their suites, and many Austrian and Hungarian dignitaries dined with the Emperor, covers being laid for 134 persons. Kaiser William and the German princes wore Austrian uniforms, and the Emperor and the archdukes wore German uniforms.

The banquet over, the guests took their places at the windows to listen to the serenade in the garden by 7,000 singers and the military bands of the Vienna garrison. After the March from "Rienzi" played by 500 musicians, the choir sang a special hymn of praise, and concluded by an impressive rendering of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor and the Austrian national anthem.

GRAND DUKE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

While the aged Grand Duke of Baden was making a round of calls he narrowly escaped a serious accident. The Duke, who was in his carriage, slipped from the pole, and fell. A clerk named Olisch managed to stop the Duke's fall, but the Duke sustained a severe injury to his head.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD, LOWRIE & Co. to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

the 11th June, 1908, at Noon, at Market-st.,

A QUANTITY OF

OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

A Steam Launch will leave Black Point at 11 A.M. to convey intending Purchasers.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 13th June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

BRASS, E.P. & GLASS WARE, CUTLERY,

A Few Pieces of SILK TAPESTRY,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD—BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.;

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLAIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by Klenck, Homan, Joubert, and others, combines all the desirable qualities of a medicine of the kind, and is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

THERAPION NO. 1

For the cure of all the ailments of the human system, and is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

THERAPION NO. 2

For the cure of all the ailments of the human system, and is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

THERAPION NO. 3

For the cure of all the ailments of the human system, and is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

THERAPION

For the cure of all the ailments of the human system, and is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES

\$3.75

4.25

5.00

6.25

7.50

8.00

8.50

9.75

11.00

12.25

15.75

NEWEST OBTAINABLE.

DAINTY SMART. GOOD VALUE.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,

Des Voeux Road,

and

28, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

Captain Ingram, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [47]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex s.s. *Douro*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Frederic Nord* and *Verbeek* in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 15th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 15th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. [14]

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on-board after 4 P.M. of the 10th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [58]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MONTROSE."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [58]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than the Rates (no extra) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [6]

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

PROPOSED REVISION OF EXISTING LAWS.

It is reported that the Department of Communications has in contemplation the appointment of a commission for the investigation of shipping subsidies. The idea is to inquire into the results obtained by the laws for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation now in force, and the necessity or otherwise of their revision. At the same time the Director of the Shipping Bureau will be dispatched to Europe and America for the investigation of the practice in vogue in the West in similar matters. Writing with reference to this subject, the *Yiji Shimpo* remarks that an amendment to the two laws referred to above has more than once become the subject of discussion in the Diet, and as the term of contract for the subsidy of the European and American steamship lines will expire at the end of the next fiscal year it is not unusual that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the matter. The laws for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation were framed and put into operation in 1866, and the grant of special bounties to the European, American, Australian, Bombay, and some other lines came into force during 1899 and 1900. The amount of the special bounties paid during the past nine years has reached 60 million yen, while the total shipping subsidies for the current year is estimated to reach the sum of 12 million yen.

The expenditure of this amount for the purposes of the development of the maritime trade may seem too large in comparison with the amount spent by other countries for similar purposes, continues the *Yiji*. It should be remembered, however, that the protection given by the Government has materially helped the extension of the shipping trade abroad as well as the growth of direct trade. The amount of the money annually earned by Japanese ships from foreign countries in the transport of cargo and passengers is put at 20,000,000. Further, the important part played by the Japanese merchant marine in the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese war will be fresh in the memory of all. A certain foreign critic went so far as to assert that without the help of her mercantile fleet Japan would not have been able to obtain so decisive a victory in the late war with Russia. At any rate, the granting of subsidies for the carrying of mails and for other objects is a measure generally followed by many civilized countries, though there are of necessity different methods adopted by them, according to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in their countries. The object aimed at by all countries in thus subsidizing their merchant marine is the development of trade in time of peace and its employment for warlike purposes in time of war. Generally speaking, continues our vernacular contemporary, Japan's efforts in this direction have been successful. The

become self-supporting, while the other overseas lines, despite the keen competition of strong rivals, are making steady progress. As a result of the investigations to be undertaken, the Government may perhaps find it necessary to readjust the amount of subsidies, but it would be unwise to endanger, by a parsimonious policy, the foundation of an industry which has been nurtured with so much care. It would be interesting to know on what authority the *Yiji* states that the Bombay line is self-supporting. We believe it is true that the line obtains no direct subsidy from the Government, but we understand the line is worked by vessels which have been granted to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by the Government, and in that case the line can scarcely be said to be supported by its profits.

IN THE JUNGLE.

EXPERIENCE OF A SURVEYOR IN AFRICA.

MAP-MAKING FEAT.

The completion of the surveys of the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti by Major F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., who recently returned from this little known part of the Dark Continent, has called attention to the fact that at the moment the whole of our African possessions are being scientifically and accurately mapped.

In describing his experiences to the writer, Major Guggisberg gave an interesting glimpse of a surveyor's life in the great tropical forests of West Africa. "The country is very rough and the climate abominable," he declared.

In the great forest which extends for some 300 miles from east to west and varies in width from 100 miles on the east to 300 miles on the west was exceedingly trying. It is only some five degrees north of the line and one appears to feel the effects of the sun more here than in countries even dearer to the equator. There is an intense dampness about the atmosphere with the result that one's clothes are never dry. In the forest itself the surveyors had literally to cut their way through it foot by foot. The trees run up to a height of some 100 feet and from their upper portions bunches of huge umbrella-like limbs stretching out horizontally for distances of from 20 to 50 feet. From tree to tree stretch rope-like creepers as thick as large hawsers. Then comes the undergrowth, so thick as to be impenetrable to any one unarméd with axe and machete. The sun is practically blotted out. This undergrowth consists of all kinds of small trees, bushes, shrubs, creepers, thorns and prickly plants, running up to a height in some cases of over sixty feet. The whole forest teems with insect life. Spiders, scorpions, centipedes and almost every creeping thing one could name are found in it. In the branches of the trees may be seen parrots, green pigeons, and a host of smaller tropical birds; many of the latter possessing the most beautiful plumage. The noise is simply deafening, particularly in the early morning and late afternoon. Except for the falling sharp and crows in the village clearing there is not a sound of animal life

in the forests and horses cannot live there owing to the tsetse fly.

EXPEDITION'S EQUIPMENT.

At one period of the work Major Guggisberg had slightly more than one thousand natives under his control and the immense amount of work required in organizing an expedition of this size can readily be imagined when it is remembered that practically no stores of any kind could be obtained inland. The expedition was divided up into twelve parties, each carrying eight months' supplies of food and various necessities of life on the heads of carriers. Everything from a bad to a frying pan, from tinned meat to the last ounce of pepper, from a medicine chest to a pipe of tobacco, had to be foreseen, purchased, and packed in suitable loads eight months ahead.

Work in the bush, at the great forest is called, was no light employment. At 4.45 in the morning the surveyor was called by his black boy and while he partook of his breakfast, if he wanted any, his tent was struck. The headman then looks after the black carriers who are sent on in advance with the provisions, all tinned stuff, and if there is any cutting to be done that day, in advance of these go a party of say fifteen men, under a headman, armed with axes and machetes, who literally chop their way through the forest.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

The path thus made for the surveyor is merely a narrow lane a few feet in width. As soon as the paths are cut the surveyor comes along with his table and theodolite, measures the angles and the lengths of the lines, which are reduced by calculations to a form from which a map can be made. At every three to five miles a "permanent mark," with a distinguishing number, to act as a beacon, is erected, and also to preserve the azimuth observed at them. At every five or ten miles angular measurements in the transverse lines are corrected by star observations, which means that the surveyor has to be up till one or two o'clock in the morning, finding his latitude and bearing astronomically.

Naturally, Major Guggisberg met many native kings and chiefs. He often had to consult them to settle boundary disputes. He soon discovered that they love ceremony, and things had to be done in a certain amount of style. The dusky monarchs met the white man under the great palaver trees, when the grievances were fully and elaborately discussed, and, with hardly an exception, amicably settled. The chiefs on these occasions were dressed in the most picturesque garments, and wore heavy gold ornaments on their legs and arms.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Intimations.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather the opening of the Kowloon Cricket Club season is postponed to the 15th inst.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. [574]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [57]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of great discovery, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific spirit, and the secrets of the universe are being unlocked. One of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine is the discovery of the power of the human mind to cure disease. This discovery is the result of the researches of a French physician, Dr. J. M. B. who has discovered that the human mind has the power to cure disease by the use of suggestion. This discovery is the result of the researches of a French physician, Dr. J. M. B. who has discovered that the human mind has the power to cure disease by the use of suggestion.

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To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPADRE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

FROM 16TH JUNE.

THE FINISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Office, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.

Terms on application to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
No. 11, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [56]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [539]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 4, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [166]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDLE STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [499]

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

NOS. 55, CAINE ROAD, Six-roomed Dwelling House, Furnished. Rent moderate.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon facing harbour, cheap rental.

Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [484]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUXTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [19]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICE at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [548]

For Sale.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to—
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. [11]

Intimations.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Ho Yee Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$80 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per message, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On June 1, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of WM. TAYLOR, a son.

On June 3, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. TYLER, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On June 1, 1908, at Shanghai, ETHEL MAUDE, youngest daughter of the late Augustus White, to GORDON STUART VALENTINE, second son of the late H. S. Bidwell.

DEATH.

May 8, at Tulare-hill, W. TOWNSEND, age 56, late Commander of s.s. *Blanchi Maru*.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

THE OPIUM CROSSING.

Sir Frank Swettenham's letter to *The Times* on the subject of the recent resolution of the House of Commons concerning the Opium Trade, draws attention to the difficulties attending all attempts to prevent opium-smoking, as well as to the loss of revenue which prohibition will inflict upon British in the Far East. The only effective way to prohibit the consumption of opium is to prevent its cultivation, whether in India, China, or Persia. There is the danger of resort to alcohol, and when Asiatics take to excess in alcohol they are prone to lose all self-restraint far more rapidly than Europeans. In Penang and Singapore, at any rate, the facilities for exchanging one vice for the other appear to be singularly extensive. The British Government, in its own interest, should prevent the Chinese and retain a

system of licensed opium dens in our Eastern Colonies. But, as Sir Frank Swettenham points out, when the mover of the resolution urged that the question was between money and righteousness, he offered a very incomplete definition of its realities. Colonel Seely was compelled to admit in the debate that, though the righteousness is our own, the money happens to be that of other people. The House of Commons is a little too ready to uphold the righteousness that exalts a nation at the expense of people who are not always eager or able to bear the cost incidental to movements of moral regeneration. Sir Frank's last paragraph is put in his well-known caustic style. He virtually suggests that the aphorism applied by Colonel Seely should be brought home—that the morals of the Straits and Hongkong, which are as good as any, should have their flog, and that the British taxpayer should be providing the money. As either is to lose so much of their revenues by the moral resolution of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Colonial Secretary would inform them that they need no longer pay 20 per cent., or 17 per cent. of their revenues, as a military contribution. Those who passed the resolution would then be paying for the privilege of their convictions. There are already symptoms of claims in Hongkong if the Government is not ready to compensate the farmers for the balance of their term. With *The Times*, the *L. & C. Express*, which we quote, trusts that when the Government took the decisive, and in itself entirely laudable, step of ordering the opium dens to be closed, it took care to be assured that the finances of the Colony could be adjusted without prolonged difficulty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Socotra*, which left London on 9th ult., for Singapore, took specie (coins silver) £87,500.

THE port of Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port under the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations.

THE P. and O. s.s. *China*, which left London on 8th ult., took the following specie:—Hongkong, bar silver £5,000.

Sir William and Lady Des Vaux will not be resident in London this season. Sir William, though convalescent, has not completely recovered strength after more than a year of illness.

Information has been received from the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam that Hongkong has been declared an infected port and regulations enforced at the port of Bengal will be enforced at the port of Chittagong.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending May 31, 1908, amounted to 23,620.95 tons and the sales during the same period to 25,168.58 tons.

THE new secretary and cashier at Hongkong, in relief of Mr. A. J. Hall, is Mr. J. T. Hewitson, who for some twelve months has held the post of assistant secretary and cashier at Sheerness. Mr. Hewitson, who will go to his new station in July next, is a smart accountant, and a great favourite in his present station.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Indo-China, held on 13th ult., in Paris, under the presidency of M. Hély d'Oissel, the accounts for 1907 were approved, and a dividend of £47.50 was declared. The appointment of M. Roume as director in the place of the late M. Momberg was confirmed, and M. Ulysse Pila was re-elected to the Board.

SAMPAH CAPSIZED.

CREW AND PASSENGERS RESCUED BY "SHUN WO."

A strong gust of wind overtook a sampah in the harbour at about half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon. The accident took place about a hundred yards off Pottinger pier. Four sampahs, which were moored alongside the pier, went out to render assistance, but before they could reach the scene, the steam launch *Sau Wo* which was passing at the time, slowed round, and her crew gave every assistance to the unfortunate people. She then took the sampah in tow and brought it back to Pottinger pier. The sampah—a new one, No. 55H—had on board at the time of the accident six persons—four of a crew and two passengers. There were no lives lost.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Arundel*) 13th inst., daylight.
Indian (*Cathartes*) 14th inst.
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 16th inst.
German (*Goeben*) 17th inst.
Canadian (*Montague*) 18th inst.
Indian (*Namrang*) 19th inst.
Indian (*Kumrang*) 23rd inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 24th inst.

THE E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Empire* left Sydney on 6th inst., for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila.
The s.s. *Ben*, Line s.s. *Bonaparte*, from Midway and London, left Singapore on 9th inst. for this port.

Portuguese Consulship.

MR. J. J. LEIRIA GAZETTED.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

In our issue of the 21st April last we stated:—"It is rumoured that a private telegram has been received in the Colony announcing the appointment of Mr. J. J. Leiria, Vice-Consul, as Consul-General for Portugal in Hongkong, in succession to the late Mr. A. G. Romano."

A representative of this paper interviewed Mr. Leiria this forenoon in connection with the report. Mr. Leiria had had no intimation of the news nor has he received any official despatch from Lisbon thereon.

"Should the rumour be confirmed from Lisbon we have no doubt that Mr. Leiria's appointment to the Consul-Generalship for Portugal in Hongkong will be received with satisfaction by the local Portuguese community."

That the report we gave two months ago as a rumour was absolutely correct is corroborated by an official despatch received by Mr. Leiria from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Lisbon by the English mail to-day. The despatch is dated 7th May, 1908, and conveys the gratifying news that Mr. J. J. Leiria has been appointed Consul for Portugal in Hongkong. The despatch encloses a copy of the *Diário da Governo* of Lisbon, of 12th idem, in which Mr. Leiria's appointment is officially gazetted. The notification making the appointment is dated the 23rd April, and the telegram to which our first report referred must have originated from an official controlling "inside" information at the Portuguese Capital.

We understand that Mr. Leiria is in receipt of a telegram from Comde d'Arroos, the King's private secretary, tendering his felicitations to Mr. Leiria. Throughout the day Mr. and Mrs. Leiria were the recipients of hearty congratulations from almost the entire Portuguese community in Hongkong by whom the appointment is popularly acclaimed.

While offering our congratulations to the Portuguese gentleman upon the distinction thus conferred upon him, we trust it may not be long before we shall have the pleasure of recording his appointment to the Consul-Generalship for Portugal in this Colony.

AN IMMIGRATION "AGREEMENT."

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, the case—Cheung Kwok Wan, a merchant, of 132, Connaught Road Central, vs. Chan Heung Yeuk, a commission agent, of 113, Queen's Road Central, to recover the sum of \$700, alleged to have been paid to the defendant for services to be rendered and which the defendant failed to do—was concluded before Mr. Justice Goffe.

In this case the reader will remember that \$700 was alleged to have been paid to defendant to get four men into the United States. The intended immigrants were to go as followers of the Chinese Consul-General, who was about to leave Canton for San Francisco. The immigrants left Hongkong by the steamer *Mongolia*, but proceeded no farther than Shanghai.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., appeared for the defence. He was instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes.

Sir Henry stated that the case for the defence would be that plaintiff procured an introduction to the defendant, knowing well that the latter was the friend of the Chinese Consul who was about to proceed to San Francisco, and having procured that introduction an agreement was entered between the party to get the assent of the Chinese Consul to take with him as persons belonging to his train certain men, who, in fact, did not belong to his suite, and to get them into the United States in evasion of the immigration laws. The sum of \$700 was paid to the defendant for him to get the Consul's assent. The defendant did all he could under the contract and was alleged to have got the assent. The immigrants embarked and proceeded from the Colony in the train of the Consul. It appeared that they went no farther than Shanghai, but as to that the defendant had no responsibility. He did not, as alleged by the plaintiff, undertake to get the men into the United States. Sir Henry stated that the agreement between the parties could not be recognised in Court. It was a fraud, the intention being to evade the laws and regulations of the United States.

Witnesses for the defendant were called to corroborate the above statement.

The Court held that it was not convinced that the matter was a fraud. The plaintiff had not made out his case. Therefore, there would be judgment for the defendant.

SUICIDE OF THE "KORLA"

FIREMAN HANGS HIMSELF.

A Chinese fireman on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Korla* committed suicide on board ship this morning. The man, who was about thirty-five years of age, was found hanging to a piece of rope in the stokehold. His body was cut down and removed to the mortuary by the Water Police for examination. It is not known definitely what influenced the fireman to take his life in this fashion, but it is believed domestic troubles had something to do with it.

JAPANESE TRADE.

A TURN OF THE TIDE.

The trade returns for the last eleven days of May show an excess of exports over imports for the first time since January.

The total volume of trade for the last five months is less than it was for the corresponding period in 1907. The deficit was £1,000,000.

AN ADVERTISING DISPUTE.

INTERESTING CASE THRESHED OUT.

Considerable interest was taken in a case which occupied the attention of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Supreme Court to-day. The case was that in which Daniel Maher, an advertising agent, of 12, Queen's Road Central, brought an action against Lam Woo, a contractor, to recover the sum of \$10,000 for breach of contract in connection with certain advertisement orders which the plaintiff obtained for the defendant to be exhibited on the hoarding surrounding Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's old premises, and which were not fulfilled by the defendant.

The plaintiff conducted his own case, Mr. H. K. Holmes being with him. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. W. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was an advertising agent and contractor. He resided at 25, Elgin Street, and formerly carried on business at 12, Queen's Road Central. The defendant was a building contractor, and did business at 61, Des Vaux Road Central. In or about the month of September, 1907, defendant was engaged in certain building operations at the site formerly occupied by the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road Central. The building operations necessitated the erection of a hoarding on the Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road Central sides of about 250 feet in length, and would render the maintenance of the hoarding necessary for two years and upwards. The plaintiff conceived the idea or scheme of utilising the hoarding for advertising purposes. About September, 1907, he approached the defendant with a view to purchasing from him the sole right to use that hoarding for advertising. The defendant consented, and on the 11th October they entered into an agreement in which it was agreed that the defendant should furnish the whole of the necessary material for the work; that plaintiff should canvass for advertisements; that the whole of the money received for advertisements on the hoarding should be equally divided between them; and that the agreement should have effect during the whole time advertisements might be exhibited on the hoarding. Plaintiff obtained orders for advertisements, but the defendant refused to allow any of his orders to be fulfilled. In further breach of the agreement defendant entered into a contract with one H. Pollock to canvass for orders and has exhibited those advertisements on the hoarding. The plaintiff suffered damage by the breach to the extent of \$10,000.

Cross-examined: Plaintiff had been in Hongkong for six years. He did not know whether defendant was contractor to the Post Office. When he first approached defendant the hoarding was there. At the time he approached defendant, plaintiff did not say he had "as good

as not" also that he could get many. After the contract was signed plaintiff did not go away for six weeks. He was canvassing, but did not succeed in getting any, except one. He did not expect defendant to go to the expense of putting up the hoarding and to wait until it suited plaintiff to bring in the advertisements. Plaintiff had other advertising work to do for a directory and it was understood between plaintiff and defendant that after plaintiff had finished the directory work he would take on the hoarding scheme. "How could he expect me to go to one man one day for an advertisement for the directory and the same man the next day for the hoarding advertisement?" asked plaintiff. All monies received were to be paid to the defendant. It was not the fact that defendant refused the M. B. K. advertisement because plaintiff had already collected the money. The price for each advertisement was \$3 a space per month. It was distinctly understood between them that plaintiff was not to receive any money for advertisements he did not procure, and it was also understood that defendant was not to go out canvassing.

Mr. C. W. Longuet, managing partner of Messrs. Kruse and Company, was called by the plaintiff. Witness stated that he signed an advertising contract with one Pollock who stated that he had defendant's authority to canvass. He next day plaintiff called and stated that he was the proper man to take advertisements for defendant, and not Pollock. Witness stopped the advertisement on the 31st March—but it was still on the hoarding. (Laughter.) He did not mind that, anyway. (Laughter.)

Mr. Slade said he admitted that Pollock canvassed for advertisements.

Plaintiff—Oh!

Another witness was called and he spoke to promising plaintiff an advertisement.

Plaintiff—I have another witness, my Lord, who will say that by Pollock canvassing for advertisements he prejudiced me in his favour.

The Chief Justice—How?

Plaintiff—I put an advertisement in the paper calling advertisers' attention to the fact that Pollock had nothing to do with the matter.

The Chief Justice—I should not deal with that. Plaintiff—He was doing me out of my business.

The Chief Justice—I should not touch that question.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

The statement of defence read that the agreement entered with the plaintiff was that the defendant would divide equally with the plaintiff the monies received by the defendant in respect of all advertisements plaintiff procured. The plaintiff was to have no interest in the matter when the advertisements were not procured by him. The defendant denied that plaintiff obtained any orders from advertisers in accordance with the terms of the contract, or that he refused to allow any such orders obtained by the plaintiff to be fulfilled. Since the date of the agreement plaintiff had only obtained one order. This defendant refused to accept, because the money was paid by the advertiser to the plaintiff. The defendant also stated that he had entered into a

contract with or employed any person other than the defendant to canvass for advertisements. A man named Pollock introduced advertisements to the defendant, but the latter only contracted directly with the advertiser. Plaintiff, the defendant alleged, had always neglected and refused to carry out his part of the contract and to canvass for advertisements. Witnesses for the defence were then called. A verdict for the defendant was entered.

CHINESE IN BRITISH SHIPS.

Mr. Churchill, replying to Mr. Havelock Wilson, said his attention has been called to disturbances in the Police in connection with the proposal to ship Chinese crews on the *Zambesi* and the *Strathmore*. He understood that it was the case that the leading seamen No. 1 was unable to pass the language test. There was no legal obligation on the owners to provide interpreters, but care was taken by the Superintendent that the various clauses in the articles of agreement were explained to the seamen by some person competent to do so before they were engaged. He had nothing before him to prove that the crews in the case referred to were supplied by Chinese crimps, but if any evidence of an infringement of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, was forthcoming, the question of instituting legal proceedings would be considered. He might add that the recent unusual increase in the number of Chinese seamen shipped in United Kingdom ports required, and was receiving, prompt and searching attention, and must be regarded as a matter of serious concern. (Cheers.)

Mr. Havelock Wilson: Will the right hon. gentleman take steps to see that a proper and competent interpreter is present on these occasions?

Mr. Churchill: The law will be most strictly enforced.

In reply to Mr. Bowles, who inquired whether the steamship *Zambesi* was forcibly taken possession of on 9th ult. in the Survey Commercial Docks by a mob of 200 persons.

Mr. Gladstone said:—The incident referred to took place on the private premises of the Survey Commercial Dock Company, who employ their own police; but I have made inquiry, and I am informed that the description of the incident which has appeared in the Press is exaggerated, and that no disorder occurred. While the *Zambesi* was discharging cargo on the afternoon of 9th inst. a party of 19 Chinamen arrived, followed by a number of English members of the Seamen's Federation, who protested against the employment of foreigners. A conference took place on board, as a result of which the Chinamen left, and the Englishmen were signed on. (Laughter.) I am informed, further, that the *Zambesi* was not taken forcible possession of; there was not a mob of 200 persons; and, so far as can be ascertained, there was no

disorder.

CHINESE AS BAILORS.

On 9th ult. a large number of unemployed British seamen congregated at the offices of the Mercantile Marine at Poplar, where a crew was to be engaged for the British steamer *Zambesi*. They learned that Chinamen were to be employed on the ship. A deputation waited upon Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., and he proceeded to the Mercantile Marine Office and interviewed the superintendent, entering a protest against the engagement of the Oriental on the grounds that they had been supplied by boarding masters and crimps who were not licensed to supply seamen, and that the Chinese could not speak or understand the English language. When the Chinese went in to sign the superintendent tested one or two, and found they could not pass the language test. It was then decided to sign the men on on coasting articles to proceed from London to Cardiff, but when the Chinese arrived at the Survey Commercial Docks some opposition was manifested towards them, and eventually a British crew was taken on. On subsequent days large crowds gathered outside the Board of Trade offices in East India Dock-road anticipating that there would be a repetition of the scenes which had occurred on the 9th, but matters, however, passed off quietly. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., addressed the men on the subject, pointing out that the matter had been brought under the notice of the Board of Trade. In an interview Mr. Wilson said that there were 5,000 Chinamen signing on British ships in London now, in six months' time the Board of Trade estimated there would be 10,000. Mr. Wilson averred that the Glasgow shipowners were principally responsible for importing these men; and there was probably not 1 per cent. of them who could speak English. It was, said Mr. Wilson, naturally to the advantage of shipowners to employ Chinamen, as they worked for a wage of 4s a month, whereas the British sailor got 7s a month. There was also a great saving in the food bill.

The view of the British seaman is that Mr. Lloyd-George's Shipping Act, which came into force in January, making knowledge of English obligatory on crews in British ships, has been rendered nugatory in the case of Orientals by the fact that British Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates are excluded. Chinese, Malays, and others by stating that they came from places like Hongkong and Singapore have been passed. Employers have, it is said, engaged them at cheaper rates.

An official of the German Seamen's Union states that 30 Chinese sailors arrived at Hamburg last week, having travelled as passengers from China. They were being imported from Hamburg at the shipowners' request.

The agitation has spread from London to Cardiff. A meeting was held outside the Cardiff Shipping Office on 13th ult., when a resolution was unanimously adopted that the seamen sailing out of the port of Cardiff should be provided with the means of the employment of Chinese seamen on British ships, and urged the Government to take steps to deal with the matter.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

"HONGKONG MARU" ASHORE.

TUGS TO THE RESCUE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Shanghai, 10th June, 2.46 p.m.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Hongkong Maru* went ashore in a gale, last evening on Block House Island.

Tugs have been dispatched to her assistance.

[On inquiry at the office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. this afternoon we were courteously informed that the local agents had had no despatches concerning the accident to the *Hongkong Maru*.

Block House Island is within a hundred miles from Shanghai. The sea-bed at this point is mud and sand. It is not considered that the vessel is in a dangerous position. She will probably be floated off without much difficulty.—Ed. H.K.T.]

SUDDEN DEATH AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Shanghai, 10th June, 1.30 p.m.

Mr. R. Lemke, of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., general manager of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., died suddenly at noon, to-day.

CHINA'S NATIONAL DEBT.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 9th June.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to issue instructions to the gentry in various provinces to submit a draft scheme for provincial contributions towards the repayment of the National Debt.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

GRAND COUNCIL'S MEETING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 9th June.

There was a meeting of the Grand Council on the 8th inst. to discuss the reply to be given to the Provincial memorials praying for Constitutional Government.

RIOT AT SOOCHOW.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

On the night of the 7th instant, the guards at Soochow destroyed the Chui Pak theatre.

Many were injured.

[Rioters.] Russia.

London, 7th June.

At St. Petersburg, M. Stolypin, interviewed by Reuters representative, said that the meeting of the two monarchs would doubtless confirm Russian sympathy for Great Britain and also emphasize the mutual desirability of a commercial rapprochement.

Following an acrimonious debate on irregularities in the Navy and Ministry of Marine, the Duma rejected the credit of eleven million roubles for new battleships, and passed resolutions demanding investigation and punishment of the illegalities.

The King's Visit to Russia.

8th June.

The President of the Russian Duma, and the leader of the constitutional democrats interviewed by Reuters representative, welcomed the King's visit as cordially as M. Stolypin, but it was significant that both sought to connect it with the internal situation in Russia, the former declaring the visit as opportune now that a representative system of government was firmly established, and the latter viewing the visit as paid to constitutional Russia to seal the international recognition thereby affixed to the new regime. Only the extreme right, and extreme left object to the visit, each fearing the other will turn it to his own advantage.

Latvia.

Servia and Montenegro.

The Servian Minister has left Belgrade, but it is declared at Belgrade that the relations of the two countries are not beyond the thought of the most strained character.

It is also stated that Servia expects an apology from Montenegro.

The American Battleships.

The battleships *Albatross* and *Albatross* left San Francisco for Honolulu, Manila, and other ports in the Pacific.

Mr. G. A. B. is the author of the book "The American Battleships."

The "Powan" Disaster.

STORIES OF THE RESCUE.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Beyond what has appeared in the extended report in the issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* last evening, relating to the wreck of the steamer *Powan* on the night of the 8th inst. off Capuimoon Pass, practically nothing can be gathered to throw any light as to the cause of the unfortunate mishap. Where nautical experts hesitate to offer any opinion, it would be rash to print the hundred and one theories which laymen are bold enough to suggest and which they discuss with that degree of would-be wisdom born of conceited ignorance. Gentlemen of the mercantile marine with whom members of our staff have been in conversation last evening and this morning on the subject of the catastrophe and all declared that "the night was a cruel one, and in the blinding rain which intermittently fell not so much as a ship's length could be seen ahead." Herein, then, probably lies the principal explanation of the disaster, contributed as it might have been by the treacherous nature of the tide around that particular point which invests navigation in and out of the harbour by the north-western entrance one of extreme difficulty.

THE RESCUE.

The various stories of the rescue effected by the *Kam Shun* and the three river steamers—the *San Cheung*, *Kwong Tung* and *Kinshan*—bear out in their essential details the accuracy of our first report. We have, however, to add that the fishing junks in the vicinity on the night of the wreck also assisted in the humanitarian work. It is worthy of remark that when Capt. Black, of the *Powan*, boarded the *Kinshan* on that fateful night he had the hospitable services of a fishing boat.

THE "KAM SHUN'S" ASSISTANCE.

Mention has already been made of the very excellent services rendered by the steam launch *Kam Shun*, but for whose timely arrival and the able manner in which the rescue work was conducted under the directions of her Chinese master, the casualty list which, happily, is comparatively very small might have been considerably augmented. As it happened too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the master and crew of the Chinese launch who entered with a spirit and determination to save as many from drowning as was physically and humanly possible. Attracted by distress signals the *Kam Shun* made for the stranded steamer and was the first to succour the struggling men and women in the water. Making fast to the *Powan* by means of a tow-line she then proceeded to take off as many from the fast sinking wreck as it was practicable within a short time of her arrival. How admirably she performed her share of the task will be gathered from the fact that she accounted for no less than one hundred and thirty-nine survivors, of whom the transferred eighty of 50 on board the *San Cheung* which was the next vessel to arrive at the scene of the night's tragedy. The remaining fifty-nine were brought over to Hongkong when Chief Engineer Mr. H. Smythe, of the *Kinshan*, was told off to proceed on board the *Kam Shun* and report the disaster at Hongkong.

THE "SAN CHEUNG'S" SUCCESS.

Following in the wake of the *Powan* on Monday night was the *San Cheung* (Capt. McGinty) on her journey to Canton. As soon as she became apprised of the mishap to the other steamer her telegraph rang "dead slow," and Capt. McGinty promptly brought his vessel as close as it was commensurate with safety to do so. Boats were lowered in less than no time, and in charge of the officers of the ship, they began to cruise around the wreck, picking up whom they could, and did not abandon the work until there was practically nothing more for them to do. That that night's labour of love was not spent in vain, the fact that the rescued on board the *San Cheung* on her arrival at Canton was no less than 117 souls, is a sufficient testimony to the arduous work which the task was pursued. In that number is included those rescued from the *Kam Shun*. Details of the *San Cheung's* rescue are appended:—

From Mr. Lum Mui Sang, the manager of the company owning the *San Cheung*, who kindly accorded our representative an interview, we learn that the *San Cheung* left her wharf at 9.20 o'clock on the night in question. She was scheduled to leave at nine o'clock sharp, but could not owing to the quantity of cargo to be loaded. The night was dark and rainy. When the *San Cheung* was nearing Capuimoon Pass, Captain McGinty, who was on the bridge, heard several blasts below. Then he saw a few rockets sent up, and being certain now that something untoward had happened the *San Cheung* was stopped. As quick as clockwork three of her life-boats were lowered. Captain McGinty took command of one, Chief Officer Everett had charge of the other, whilst the third was left in the hands of some of the Chinese crew.

By now it was known to the rescuing party that the *Powan* had met bad luck. They reached the scene in good time and rendered gallant services, rescuing some thirty-seven passengers from a watery grave.

"How many persons did you pick up altogether that night?" asked our reporter.

Mr. Lum replied (117). Out of that number about eighty were put on board the *San Cheung* from the steam launch *Kam Shun*.

"How many of the *Powan's* crew were rescued by you, and who were they?" followed next.

"We picked up five of the crew. Two were members of the company's staff, and a boy," replied Mr. Lum.

"How many women were there rescued?"

"Between fourteen and fifteen."

the only one of his family saved. When he was rescued he was in a very bad condition and artificial respiration had to be resorted to to bring him round. He was brought back to Hongkong to-day and sent to his friends at Yan-mai-lai. There were a number of others who had to receive first aid from the Captain and officers of the vessel. The *San Cheung* left the scene of the wreck at about eleven o'clock, and proceeded on her way to Canton with her cargo of survivors.

WHAT THE "KWONG TUNG" DID.

We chronicled the fact last evening that the *s.s. Kwong Tung* (Capt. Walker) also took part in the rescue of the survivors of the ill-fated *Powan*. That she did not accomplish much was due to no lack of will on the part of her officers and crew, but to the fact that her slightly delayed departure from Hongkong took her to the scene of the wreck just a few minutes behind the *San Cheung*, which had been there to render "first aid," so to speak. Just a few minutes after 10 p.m. the *Kwong Tung* steamed up the Pass. The first indication that anything was amiss to those on board the steamer was the shrill whistle of the *Kam Shun* appealing for succour. Travelers on board the Canton steamer peered through the darkness of the night and from the approaching distance came the cries of Chinese for what is the native equivalent of "Save life!" The *Kwong Tung's* engines were then slowed down and followed by the order "Full speed astern." Then the vessel was brought to a standstill. Through the dimness of the light a distant flash as of a suspended light was descried. It was probably that of the steam launch. Then traces of the wreck became visible and it was correctly surmised that the vessel in distress could be no other than the *Powan*. Orders to lower the boats were promptly given and as promptly and cheerfully obeyed. Two out of the four boats on board were swung out and they were placed in charge of the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer (Mr. Cordeiro), respectively. The boats were rowed for some time round and about the sea which was littered with wreckage. It was observed that seldom has so much debris been witnessed at a single wreck, huge planks of what was supposed to be portions of the ship's superstructure and immense white-painted boards floated on the surface. On none of the wreckage was any survivor discovered, they having apparently been rescued by the launch and the fishermen's boats previously. Of the latter there were several. Descending a light on what appeared to be the bridge, the Chief Engineer's boat cruised around it but discovered nothing. Seeing that their well-intentioned mission had been barren of results and there seemingly was nothing more for them to do, the two boats from the *Kwong Tung* were rowed back to the steamer. Shortly after half-past eleven the *Kwong Tung* was once more under weigh to Canton.

THE "KINSHAN" STANDS BY.

The last of the three river steamers to arrive at Capuimoon on the night of the *Powan's* loss was the *s.s. Kinshan*, another of the boats in the ownership of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. Leaving here at her usual hour of departure, the *Kinshan* approached the southern entrance of the pass between 10 and 11 p.m. that night. To be precise it was exactly at 10.30 p.m. the *Kwong Tung*, which had arrived half an hour earlier, had stopped not far from the wreck. The report was communicated to the *Kinshan* by the former vessel that the *Powan* was wrecked on Lantau Island within half a mile or so of the Pass. After proceeding some little distance ahead, the *Kinshan's* engines were brought to a stop and the order "Let go anchor" issued. Preparations were forthwith made to render all the assistance possible to the vessel in distress, and the first measure was to launch the necessary number of boats for rescue work. The boats lowered were—One gig, the No. 1 lifeboat and the No. 6 cutter. The little fleet was sent out on their errand of mercy in charge of Mr. J. H. Davey, the chief officer. No sooner had Mr. Davey's boats cast off the side of the ship than Mr. Everett, chief officer of the *s.s. San Cheung* (at one time first mate of the *Powan*) drew alongside the *Kinshan*. He informed those on board the latter vessel that he had cruised around the wreck and that the *San Cheung's* boats had been instrumental in saving a few lives, but that there were no more to be found in the water. Following the *San Cheung's* first mate was Capt. Black of the *Powan*, who briefly narrated the experiences in the earlier hour of that evening and concluded by stating that all the passengers and crew of the *Powan* had left the wreck. In the meantime Mr. Davey's fleet of three pursued their cruise, going around the wreck and scouring the waters well away to leeward. So complete had the rescue by the fishermen and the *Kam Shun* been carried out that the *Kinshan's* boats could find no traces of any living creature or of the water over the entire distance they covered. As reported yesterday, Chief Engineer Smythe was given directions to proceed to Hongkong on the launch, which he did. During his absence, and until his return, the *Kinshan* stood by the wreck. Between 3 and 5 o'clock of Tuesday morning the *Kam Shun* returned to the Pass; on board her was Capt. Jones, the Company's marine superintendent. When the *Kinshan* had completed her self-imposed duty she weighed anchor and shortly after 3 a.m. resumed her journey to Canton.

The number of survivors transferred to the *Kinshan* from the *Kam Shun* was—

Two passengers, one of whom was a woman; and

Fourteen of the crew, all of whom were Chinese.

The *Kinshan* lay not more than a ship's length off the *Powan's* wreck and right abreast of her. It was worth of note that while she was at anchor there were continual rain squalls, so heavy as to be positively blinding at times. Capt. Black did not remain long on board the *Kinshan*. After getting a change of clothes he went back to the wreck, which was still in the position of the *Powan*. While he was there, he

was informed that the *San Cheung* had arrived at Canton with 117 survivors.

At 10.30 p.m. the *Kwong Tung* arrived at the scene of the wreck.

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To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, will leave for the above place, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 11th instant, at 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [7]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"KARONGA."

Captain Leslie, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [582]

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on 13th ult., Mr. Francis Ashworth presiding, the following, amongst other topics, were treated:—

THE RETURN OF SIR ROBERT HART.

At the instance of the India, China, and Colonial Committee, the Board resolved to seek an opportunity of recognising and showing appreciation of the very great services to the commercial community of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Chinese Customs, who is now en route for England, after 47 years' service in China. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Sir Robert, by cable, at a port of call, inviting him to visit Manchester for the purpose of receiving an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

JAPANESE EXPORTS AND LOTTERY TICKETS.

The same committee had had before them full information from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, that they suggested that a reply in the form of a letter should be sent to the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong, expressing the Chamber's disapproval of the introduction of a lottery system by Japanese traders as a means of stimulating the demand for Japanese yarn, but that it did not appear to the Board that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce could usefully intervene with a view to checking the practice, subversive though it was of all ordinary principles of commercial morality.

It appeared to the Board that the Government of Hongkong could, at their discretion, put a stop to the circulation of the sales of yarn containing these lottery tickets. As far as regarded the British settlement at Shanghai, it appeared that the Municipal Council "would regard the practice as a breach of the regulations prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets within the settlement," and that they were taking action accordingly. In the opinion of the Board this matter was not a legitimate subject for diplomatic action by the British Government, either as regards Japan or China. In all probability the scheme would defeat its own ends, as already there were indications that the Japanese spinners would abandon the lottery system. The Board authorised the despatch of this communication to the Hongkong Chamber.

TRADE-MARK PROTECTION IN CHINA.

The Trade and Merchandise Marks Committee had had under consideration a communication from the Foreign Office, with an enclosed memorandum from the Shanghai Custom-house, which is one of two branch offices of the Bureau for the registration of trade-marks, the other being at Tientsin. The memorandum explained that the proposed Trade Marks Regulations submitted by the Chinese Board of Trade in 1904, were not agreed to by the foreign representatives, and that a large number of trade-marks had already been filed. For the sake of a record, the marks were numbered in a special series according to date of receipt. The receipt given to applicants merely stated that a certain mark had been received and recorded "preceding the coming into force of the regulations governing the registration of trade-marks in China," and that they bore a number in the trade-mark series already mentioned. The memorandum continued that the matter remained in *status quo ante*. The Customs would afford what moral support they could in case of infringement. A merchant would not be bound to register all, or any of his recorded marks when the patent rules were eventually promulgated, if, for any reason, he wished to withdraw his application. The sole advantage of recording a trade-mark was the right of priority in case of having the trade-mark dealt with before others, the law was put into force. This, the Trade Marks Committee were inclined to believe, meant that the provisional recording of a mark gave the right, not of registration, but of being dealt with first, when the registration office became open to every one. The Committee desired that a letter should be addressed to the Foreign Office with reference to the extent of the right of priority, and suggesting that it should be confined to the first application, and that the provisional recording should be confined to the first application.

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TRADE-MARK PROTECTION IN CHINA.

The Trade and Merchandise Marks Committee had had under consideration a communication from the Foreign Office, with an enclosed memorandum from the Shanghai Custom-house, which is one of two branch offices of the Bureau for the registration of trade-marks, the other being at Tientsin. The memorandum explained that the proposed Trade Marks Regulations submitted by the Chinese Board of Trade in 1904, were not agreed to by the foreign representatives, and that a large number of trade-marks had already been filed. For the sake of a record, the marks were numbered in a special series according to date of receipt. The receipt given to applicants merely stated that a certain mark had been received and recorded "preceding the coming into force of the regulations governing the registration of trade-marks in China," and that they bore a number in the trade-mark series already mentioned. The memorandum continued that the matter remained in *status quo ante*. The Customs would afford what moral support they could in case of infringement. A merchant would not be bound to register all, or any of his recorded marks when the patent rules were eventually promulgated, if, for any reason, he wished to withdraw his application. The sole advantage of recording a trade-mark was the right of priority in case of having the trade-mark dealt with before others, the law was put into force. This, the Trade Marks Committee were inclined to believe, meant that the provisional recording of a mark gave the right, not of registration, but of being dealt with first, when the registration office became open to every one. The Committee desired that a letter should be addressed to the Foreign Office with reference to the extent of the right of priority, and suggesting that it should be confined to the first application, and that the provisional recording should be confined to the first application.

At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on 13th ult., Mr. Francis Ashworth presiding, the following, amongst other topics, were treated:—

THE RETURN OF SIR ROBERT HART.

At the instance of the India, China, and Colonial Committee, the Board resolved to seek an opportunity of recognising and showing appreciation of the very great services to the commercial community of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Chinese Customs, who is now en route for England, after 47 years' service in China. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Sir Robert, by cable, at a port of call, inviting him to visit Manchester for the purpose of receiving an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

JAPANESE EXPORTS AND LOTTERY TICKETS.

The same committee had had before them full information from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, that they suggested that a reply in the form of a letter should be sent to the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong, expressing the Chamber's disapproval of the introduction of a lottery system by Japanese traders as a means of stimulating the demand for Japanese yarn, but that it did not appear to the Board that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce could usefully intervene with a view to checking the practice, subversive though it was of all ordinary principles of commercial morality.

It appeared to the Board that the Government of Hongkong could, at their discretion, put a stop to the circulation of the sales of yarn containing these lottery tickets. As far as regarded the British settlement at Shanghai, it appeared that the Municipal Council "would regard the practice as a breach of the regulations prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets within the settlement," and that they were taking action accordingly. In the opinion of the Board this matter was not a legitimate subject for diplomatic action by the British Government, either as regards Japan or China. In all probability the scheme would defeat its own ends, as already there were indications that the Japanese spinners would abandon the lottery system. The Board authorised the despatch of this communication to the Hongkong Chamber.

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THE RETURN OF SIR ROBERT HART.

To-day's Advertisements.

ALFRED HERBERT RENNIE, Deceased.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE TRUSTEE in BANKRUPTCY of the Estate of the above Deceased invites offers of the purchase by private treaty of the undermentioned property, viz:—

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, containing an area of 199,560 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,613, held under a Crown Lease for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years from the 9th day of April, 1931, at the annual Crown rent of \$525 Together also with all that substantially built residence standing on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground, or on some part thereof known as "The Fitz."

The residence is exceptionally well situated on an elevation close to the junction of the Magazine Gap and Bowen Roads and close to the Bowen Road Tram Station.

The House is a two-storied building containing every modern convenience.

The Building contains large Basement and well arranged Laundry.

On Ground floor—Drawing Room, Billiard Room (full size) and Dining Room, Kitchen, and other usual offices.

On First Floor—Two large Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms adjoining; Boudoir and Dressing Room.

The Out-buildings include Stabling and a Fine Swimming Bath.

The Out-offices and Coolie Quarters are conveniently situated and exceptionally well built.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	123,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10 on new shares for 4-year ending 31.12.07 }	5 % { \$750 London 177 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,393	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$401,959 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex. 2/3 for 1907	6 % Tls. 7 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$500,000 \$450,497 }	2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907 }	18 1/2 % \$795
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,031 \$85,157 }	150,763	\$17 and bonus \$3 for 1906	10 % \$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$46,007 \$13,822 }	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$93
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,031 \$85,157 }	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$93
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$254,638 \$60,988 }	\$1,053	\$1 for 1906	10 1/2 % \$16 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$275,000 \$20,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.11.07	10 1/2 % \$38 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$70,000 \$25,000 \$20,000 }	\$10,437	{ 1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making in all \$3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 }	7 1/2 % \$50 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £70,000 £20,000 £20,000 }	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.24 per share	11 1/2 % { \$38 \$24 }
Do. (Deferred)	60,000						
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £40,000 £1,871 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % { Tls. 43 sellers Tls. 51 1/2 }
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 \$65,000 £47,221 }	£172,370	{ Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1907) }	4 1/2 % Tls. 43 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.10 8 \$0.50 }	4 1/2 % \$25 3 1/2 % \$15
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 49 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 }			
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 none }	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	1/- for 1907	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000 }		Tls. 1 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908)	7 1/2 % Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	£11,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$164,124 none }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 }	\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % \$52 sales
Hongkong and Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 }	\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % \$52 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 }	Tls. 10,459	{ Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1907 31st October, 1907 }	7 1/2 % Tls. 88 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 250,000 Tls. 250,000 }	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 229 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$30,000 \$1,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 % Tls. 100 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 % \$22 sellers
Central Hotel, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$618,975 \$43,075 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$43,075 \$25,000 }	\$252	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$95 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$35,915 \$217,485 }	\$35,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 % \$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$217,485 \$50,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 % \$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 170,000 }	1653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % \$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 219 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 none }	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 % \$48 sa. and b.
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 33,276 \$60,000 }	Tls. 8,607	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 58
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 33,276 \$60,000 \$1,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 % Tls. 11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	... Tls. 63 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 28,257 Tls. 28,257 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	... Tls. 77 1/2
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 Tls. 28,257 Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	... Tls. 260
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$25,000 none }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 % \$7 1/2 buyers
China Asbestos Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 % \$10 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$25,000 \$1,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 % \$6 buyers
China Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$25,000 \$1,000 }	\$25,000	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 % \$9 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$3,593	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 % \$30
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$5,000 \$12,000 \$5,000 }	\$2,974	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2 % \$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,078	75 cents for 31.12.07	6 1/2 % \$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$186,000 \$15,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	12 1/2 % \$20 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	12 1/2 % \$15 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$120,000 \$4,578 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	7 1/2 % \$225 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000 \$4,578 \$18,191 }	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$10 for 1907	8 1/2 % \$25 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 27,003 \$5,000 }	Tls. 17,127	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 500 buyers
Mitsubishi for Mips. Boats on Landoway	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 27,003 \$5,000 }	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6 1/2 % \$14
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 27,003 \$5,000 }	\$7,114	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	4 1/2 % \$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 27,003 \$5,000 }	Nil.	None	7 % Tls. 100 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 27,003 \$5,000 }	Nil.	None	7 % Tls. 100 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	15 % Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of 37/6 making \$2 1/2 for 1907	... Tls. 380 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 none \$41,034 }	Tls. 58,331	None	... \$23 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$41,034 \$478 }	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 97 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 none }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 % \$11
Treaton Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 none }	Tls. 201	50 cents for 1907	6 1/2 % \$13
United Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$35,000 \$1,360 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 % \$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000 \$1,360 \$25,000 }	\$1,360	Final of 30 cents making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 % \$11 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 none }	\$6,438	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	... \$11 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$41 \$41 }	\$41		

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

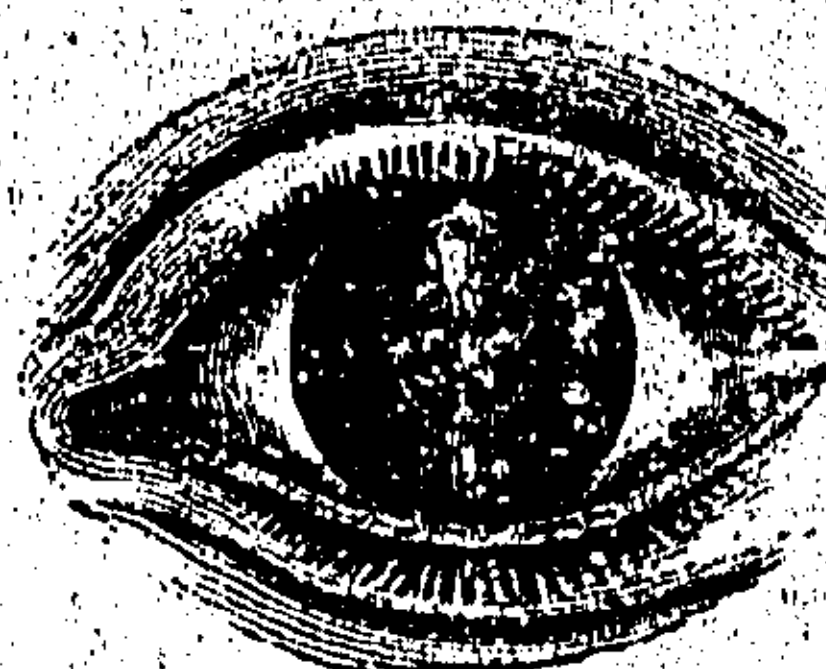
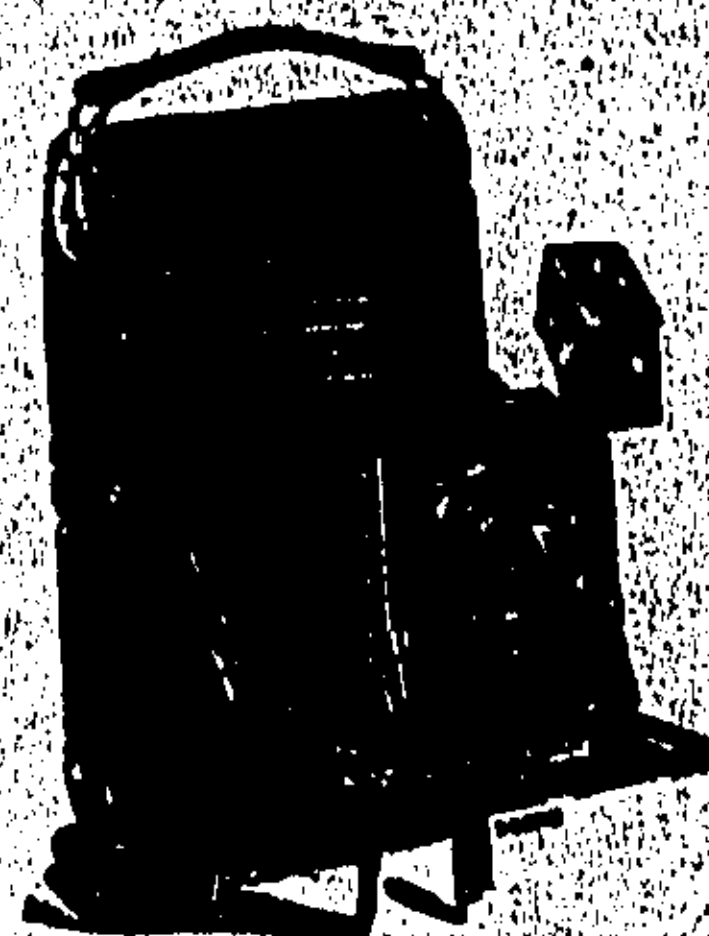
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND ACCESSORIES.



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Beptinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK

COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY AND CHINESE

LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

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